The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 338

TUESDAY, MARCH 30. 1736.

No. 236.

The Craftſman *convicted of the moſt notorious Falſhood, and the loweſt Frauds.*

The Lips of Truth ſhall be eſtabliſh'd for ever; but a lying Tongue is but for a Moment. PROV. Chp. xii.

THOSE who repine at the Tranquility of *Europe*, who ſicken at the Sight of the Olive Branch, and are ſad to ſee the Publick rejoicing; theſe *worthy Patriots of our Days*. theſe *honeſt Engliſhmen*, diſcover in all their Writings as rooted an Averſion to Truth as to Peace.

ONE cannot read any of their Productions, without putting up *Aggur*'s Petition, *Remove far from us, O Lord, Vanity and Lies*. Men do not gather Grapes of Thorns, nor Figs of Thiſtles; nor is Truth to be expected from thoſe whoſe Cauſe is founded in Falſhood; Truth is not to be expected from Envy, from Malice, from accurs'd Ambition; and if there be Men, who conſume with Anguiſh and Deſpair at the Proſpect of univerſal Peace, who would rejoice to behold the Scene changed into Confuſion and Bloodſhed; Truth is not to be look'd for from ſuch a ſavage Rancor, ſuch a diabolical Malignity of Heart.

AND as Truth is not to be expected from ſuch Men, ſo it is not to be found with them, of which Point every *Craftſman* that is publiſh'd may convince us; but the laſt *Craftſman* being the freſheſt Inſtance, I cannot appeal to a more proper Proof.

EVERY Man muſt obſerve, that our *inteſtine Enemies*, the *Faction* againſt the *Government*, behold the preſent Tranquility of this Nation with the ſame Eye and Diſpoſition, as the Arch-Foe of Mankind look'd upon the Paradiſe of our firſt Parents; determin'd on every Stratagem which their Invention can ſupply, to deſtroy that Peace and Happineſs which the Hell within their own Boſoms will not ſuffer them to ſhare. In order to this, they endeavour to make a Handle of *Lorain*'s being yielded to *France* by the preſent Peace; they magnify it as a vaſt Acquiſition to *France*; they clamour againſt it as an Alteration dangerous and formidable to the Balance of Power; and they would perſuade their Countrymen to be diſquieted and uneaſy for the *Emperor*, where the *Emperor* himſelf is eaſy and ſatisfied: But the Fallaciouſneſs of theſe Reaſonings has been ſhewn in the ſtrongeſt and the ableſt Manner; it has been ſhewn, that nothing accrues to the *French* by this *Ceſſion of Lorain*, but what they might at any Time have ſeized on, without asking any Conſent, or fearing any Controul.

HOWEVER, the *Craftſman* of *Saturday* laſt pretends to invalidate this Point, upon which the Streſs of the Debate depends, by referring us to the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*, and introduces his Paper in the following Words: 'The Duke of *Lorain* was one of the Parties 'provided for in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and was put 'upon a much better Footing than he was in many of 'the former *Treaties*; which is the Reaſon why the '*Gazetteers* inſiſt ſo much upon the Treaties of *Munſter*, '*Pyrenees*, and *Nimeguen*, and *not one of them* hath ſo 'much as *mention'd this Treaty* with regard to *him*, tho' 'he is ſo eſſentially concerned in it, that there are ſe-'veral Articles relating to him only. *Lorain*, with its 'Dependencies, was to be reſtor'd to *him*, as poſſeſs'd 'by his Uncle in 1670; the ſeveral Places fortify'd by '*France*, were to be demoliſh'd firſt, and nothing is 'reſerved to her but the Fortreſs of *Saar Louis*, with 'half a League round it, and the City of *Longwick* in 'Exchange for ſome other Town of the ſame Value. 'The *Highways* and *Places* that his *moſt Chriſtian Ma-'jeſty had* reſerv'd to himſelf by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, 'are to return to the Juriſdiction and Obedience of the 'Duke, without any Exception.'

THIS is the *Craftſman*'s Account of the *Gazetteers*, and of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*; from whence we are to learn, *firſt*, that not *one* of the *Gazetteers* have *ſo much as mentioned* this Treaty, with regard to the Duke of *Lorain*, tho' he is ſo eſſentially concerned in it: But where did the *Craftſman* learn this? I hope he did not learn it from reading the *Gazetteers*; it could not ſurely be his Knowledge of the *Gazetteers*, which made him aſſert, that they inſiſted upon the Treaties of *Munſter*, *Pyrenees*, and *Nimeguen*, but *never mentioned* the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*; if the *Craftſman* ſhould pretend any *ſuch thing*, let us deſire him not to be ſo precipitate; let us beg him to read twice, if he is too dull to underſtand at once, before he writes again; let us caution him for the future never to be poſitive in Print, never to aſſert any thing without a becoming Diffidence of himſelf, without qualifying it with, perhaps I may be wrong, perhaps the Caſe may be quite otherwiſe than I repreſent it, as it has often been. Theſe Advices I hope the *Craftſman* will take in good Part, ſince the Conſideration before us will ſhew, that no Man can have more need of them. Let the *Craftſman* turn to the *Gazetteer* of *January* the 16th, and there he will ſee *how truly* he *aſſerts*, that not *one* of the *Gazetteers* have mentioned the Treaty of *Ryſwick* with regard to the *Duke* of *Lorain*: After an Account of the *Treaty* of *Nimeguen*, there follows in its natural Order an Account of the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*. The ingenious Author having mentioned the Death of *Duke Charles*, tells us in theſe Words; '*Leopold* his Son, by the Peace of *Ryſwick* in 1697, 'was reſtored to the free Poſſeſſion of his Countries, 'except that by the 32d Article of the Treaty between 'the *Emperor* and *France*, the *French* were to poſſeſs 'the Fort of *Saar Louis*, with half a League of Ground 'round it, and the City of *Longwick*, as before.'

AND by the 34th Article, 'The Country ſhall be 'always open for the King's Soldiers to march to and 'return from the Frontier Towns, without any Obſtacle 'or Impediment, through the Duke's Dominions.'

AND yet the *Craftſman* ſays, the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick* has not been mentioned by any of the Writers of the *Gazetteer*: But the Falſhood is pinned upon him, and now let him take Shame to himſelf, and never open his Mouth more, unleſs it be to ask Pardon for having lied to the Publick, as indeed he ought to do, not only on this Account, but for the fraudulent Deſcription which he has given of the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*; his Deſign was, no doubt, to impoſe upon his Readers in this Point as well as the other, to perſuade them, that by the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*, *Lorain* was taken from under the *Thumb* of *France*; that her *Highways* and her *Places* were no more open to the *Forces* of the *French*; that the *French* Fortifications were to be demoliſh'd for the Service of *Lorain*, and that *France* had no longer the Sovereignty thereof in her Power; would not any Man be led to believe this from the *Craftſman*'s Account, who had never ſeen the Treaty itſelf. '*Lorain*, *ſays the Craftſman*, by the '*Treaty* of *Ryſwick*, was to be reſtor'd to the Duke, 'with all its Dependencies, as poſſeſſed by his Uncle 'in 1670, the Places fortified by *France* to be demo-'liſhed firſt; *Saar Louis* and *Longwick* to be kept by 'the *French*, and the *Highways* and *Places* that his *moſt* 'Chriſtian Majeſty had *reſerved to himſelf* by the Peace 'of *Nimeguen*, are to return to the Obedience and 'Juriſdiction of the Duke, without any Exception.'

HERE I *ſay*, by the *Craftſman*'s ſuppreſſing all mention that the Roads were ſtill to be open to the *Forces* of the *French*, and talking of the *Highways* and *Places*, as reſtor'd in ſuch an unlimited Manner, he muſt needs deſign to impoſe upon the Publick, and to deceive them into an Opinion, that this was really the Truth: In like Manner, one would apprehend by the *Craftſman*'s ſtating of the Caſe, that the *French* Fortifications were to be demoliſh'd for the Benefit of *Lorain*; whereas, it is moſt apparent that the Fortifications of *Nancy*, and all the reſt were demoliſhed, only that there might be no Strength, no Power of Reſiſtance left to the *Lorainers*, againſt the *French*, upon any Change of their Conduct, that the Country might be as abſolutely in their Power, as when they were in actual Poſſeſſion of it; and ſo it really was; and the *Highways* and *Places* which the *moſt Chriſtian King* had reſerv'd to himſelf by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, were ſtill open to his Forces.

THE Intent of all this low, tricking, and downright Falſhood in the *Craftſman*, was no doubt, to ſhuffle himſelf off from the grand Point which muſt determine the Debate between him and his Antagoniſts, that is, how far *Lorain* has been a *Barrier* againſt the Deſigns of *France*, for theſe 100 Years. *If the Treaty* of *Ryſwick* had indeed ſhut the Roads of *Lorain* to the Armies of *France*; if inſtead of demoliſhing the Fortifications of its Towns, it had ſtrengthen'd them to the Service and Advantage of the Duke, the *Craftſman* might have pleaded the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*, in favour of his Arguments, with ſome Hopes of Succeſs; but as this Treaty had no ſuch Preference over the *Treaty* of *Nimeguen*; nor hadrly any but the Reſtoring of *Nancy*, which was not done without demoliſhing its Fortifications, and thereby leaving it always at the Mercy of the *French*; but I need do no more to refute whatever the *Craftſman* has ſaid or inſinuated, of *Lorain*'s being freed by the *Treaty* of *Ryſwick*, from the Power of *France*, than to give the Publick the *whole* 34th *Article* of that Treaty, of which the *Craftſman*, for Reaſons well known to himſelf, has given ſo ſmall a Part.

* 34 Art. of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*. 'The Coun-'try ſhall be always open for the *King's Soldiers* to '*march to*, and *return from* the *Frontier Towns*, with-'out any Obſtacle or Impediment through the Duke's 'Dominions, timely Notice being always firſt given 'thereof, that ſo the Soldiers on the March ſhall not 'ſtraggle nor go out of the Way; but keep to the 'common and ſhorteſt Way, and not delay their 'March; neither are they to do any Injury to the Places 'or Subjects of the Duke, but are to pay ready Mo-'ney for the Proviſion and other Neceſſaries provi-'ded for them by the Duke's Commiſſaries; and ſo 'the Ways and Places which were reſerv'd to his *moſt* '*Chriſtian Majeſty*, by the Peace of *Nimeguen*, are to 'be again exempted, and to return wholly and with-'out Exception, under the Duke's Obedience.

BRITANNUS.

* *Rop. Col. of Tr. Vol.* I. *p.* 372.

LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from Holland, *and one from* France.

The Letters from Naples ſay, that City has preſented Don Carlos with a Million of Livres as a Free Gift, and that the very Day before, he declared that he had juſt then received, by an Expreſs, the Confirmation of the King of Spain's Acceſſion to the Preliminaries. Don Carlos received the Preſent very graciouſly, aſſured the City of his Protection and Good Will, and granted the Citizens ſome new Privileges; nevertheleſs the Tribunal for inquiring into Diſaffection, is ſtill very active: The Commiſſioners thereof have not only committed a Goldſmith to Priſon, and baniſhed ſeveral Fryars, for talking too freely of the Spaniſh Government, but 5 Counſellors and 15 Captains of the City Trained Bands, are, for the ſame Reaſon, juſt caſhier'd and others put in their Places, who, 'tis ſuppoſed, will be very ready to approve, implicitly, what their Predeceſſors were ſo bold as to condemn. New Judges are alſo ſent to moſt of the Towns in the Kingdom, who are for the moſt part young Fellows, that having not lived long enough under the laſt Government to know the Difference, will, no doubt, be very pert in extolling that to the Skies which has advanced them to Honours that they never dream'd of enjoying before they came to Years of Diſcretion. In ſhort, almoſt all Perſons employ'd by the Emperor are turned out, to make room for ſuch as are unſuſpected. The King has ſignified his Pleaſure to have a Cavalcade, on the Day the Peace is to be proclaim'd, and has order'd that the Nobility of the Kingdom be ready to give their Attendance. A Picture has been lately ſent to Don Carlos, which it is ſaid is a Picture of a Princeſs of Lorain, with whom his Marriage is to be negociated.

There being a great Scarcity of Money at Rome, the Pope has taken up old Species at Genoa, to the Value of 50,000 Crowns at the Rate of 3 per Cent. in order to coin them into new Species.

They write from Leghorn, that five of the principal Malecontents in Corſica, are reconcil'd to the Genoeſe Government; yet Letters of the ſame Date, which is the 6th Inſt. O. S. from Genoa, ſay, the Malecontents have had advantagious Terms of an Accommodation offer'd them, which they have nevertheleſs thought fit to reject; that they advanc'd a ſecond Time within Cannon-ſhot of la Baſtia, and cut off the Communication betwixt Calvi and Balagna, by taking ſome Poſts; whereupon the Senate of Genoa have order'd the Departure of the Troops deſign'd for

for that Iſland; together with a great Train of Artillery and Ammunition to be haſtened.

They add from Rome, that the Broils betwixt that See and Portugal, are on the Point of being accommodated; and that twenty Clerks are employ'd Day and Night, in copying certain Pieces relating to that Affair, which were to be laid before a Secret Conſiſtory of Cardinals, who were to meet on the 8th Inſt. to make an End of it.

The Letters from Vienna, don't give much Credit to the Report of a new Revolution at Conſtantinople. They ſay that General Laſcy, whom the Czarina has declared Velt-Marſhal of her Forces, having receiv'd a Preſent from the Emperor of his Picture ſet in Diamonds, is ſet out for Bohemia, where the Ruſſian Troops are, by a Convention, to continue till further Orders: In the mean time Levies of Soldiers are carrying on powerfully for the Emperor, not only in Auſtria, and the Hereditary Countries, but even in the Empire: And the Governors of the Places along the Danube are fitting out abundance of Gallies, to be employ'd as uſual in time of War, for preventing any Enterprizes of the Enemy upon that River. The Baron de Brandan Counſellor of the Emperor's Finances, who went to negociate Money both in England and Holland, upon Account of the War, is to repair to Italy, after the Milaneſe is evacuated, to eſtabliſh a new Chamber of Finances at Milan, and to ſet the Revenues of that Dutchy on a better Footing than heretofore. The Emperor has given formal Notice to the Dyet, of the Terms of his Accommodation with France. The Cabinet Courier who was ſent to Paris with the Emperor's Act, renouncing the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, is return'd to Vienna, with Dispatches which will very much forward the Signing of the Peace; and the Spaniſh Agent at Vienna has receiv'd Advice, that his Maſter will ſend a Miniſter thither very ſhortly. There are ſome very poſitive Advices that a Negotiation is on Foot between the Courts of Manheim and Munich, to favour the Elector of Bavaria in caſe any Diſputes ſhould happen when the Succeſſion to the Palatinate becomes vacant. A Negotiation is alſo ſaid to be carrying on between the Courts of Vienna, Ruſſia, Sweden and Poland to give each other mutual Aſſiſtance whenever the Peace of their Subjects is endanger'd on account of Meaſures taken for the Succeſſion to either of their Dominions.

The Count de Hanau, Rheineck and Deux Ponts, Lord of Meuntzenberg, Dichtenberg and Ochſenſteim, Hereditary Marſhal, and Grand Provoſt of the Biſhoprick of Strasbourg, who is alſo Director of the College Counts of the Empire on the Bench of Wetteraw, died at Hanau laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight in the 71ſt Year of his Age, being born on the 20th of July, 1665. and having been Regent of the ſaid County twenty four Years. He died without Iſſue, and was the laſt Heir Male of the Family; his Dominions and all his Eſtate belonging to Prince William of Heſſe Caſſel, and the Landgrave of Heſſe D'armſtad, by Virtue of a Treaty of Confraternity made between the Families of Saxony, Heſſe, and Hanau, to ſucceed one another according to Seniority. The late King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, ſome Years before his Death, made over his Right to the Succeſſion of Hanau, to the late Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel: And the preſent King of Sweden having, on the 13th of April laſt, renounc'd his Right in Favour of Prince William his younger Brother, the ſaid Prince was expected at Hanau every Day, to take Poſſeſſion in Perſon of the ſaid County and its Dependencies, which has been already done for him by a Proxy, and by the Heſſian Troops. The Landgrave of Heſſe D'armſtad, has caus'd his Troops to take Poſſeſſion at the ſame Time of the Bailiwick of Bobenhauſen, not only becauſe 'tis a Fief of Bohemia, to which the D'armſtad Family pleads a Reverſion granted by the Emperor, but for maintaining the Rights of Prince Lewis his Son and Heir, who by Virtue of his Marriage with the Counteſs Charlotta Chriſtiana of Hanau, (who died in 1726) acquir'd the Right of Succeſſion to all the Count of Hanau's Lands in Alſace, and in general to his Freeholds which are very conſiderable. The Corpſe of the ſaid Count was interr'd in the Tomb of his Anceſtors, laſt Saturday ſe'nnight with great Pomp, all the Heſſian Officers attending it; and the Council and Burghers of Hanau, have already taken the Oaths to their new Sovereign, in the Perſon of his Repreſentative.

The write from Bon, that this Day ſe'nnight the General Baron de Diemer was created a Knight of the Teutonic Order by the Elector of Cologn, who is the Grand Maſter.

According to ſome Letters from Paris, the Electoral Prince of Saxony's Marriage with the Eldeſt Princeſs of France, is talk'd of more than ever; as alſo another between the Prince Xavier, a younger Son of King Auguſtus, who is but 6 Years of Age, with the Daughter of the Duke of Bouillon, on Condition that Prince James Sobieski, her Grandfather by the Mother's Side, will make over all his Eſtate in Poland to him: And 'tis ſaid this Match is already as good as agreed on, and that Miſs, who is but 8 Years old, will be ſent next Summer into Poland to be trained up by the Queen her intended Mother-in-Law. 'Tis affirmed, that a Treaty of Commerce is negociating betwixt the French Court and Ruſſia, on the Foot of the Plan that was formed in the Reign of the Czar Peter I. The Letters add, that laſt Week the Duke of Bourbon's Houſe at Chantilly was robbed of Plate to the Amount of above 2000 Crowns; and that a Peaſant is brought up to Paris from Clermont and committed to Priſon there, who pretends to appeal againſt a Sentence paſſed on him by the Court at Clermont (a Sentence by much too mild for his ſhocking Crime) who have condemn'd him to be broke alive upon the Wheel, for being convicted by the Oath of his Wife and Daughter, of having cut off the Head of one of his Children of about 10 Years of Age, boiling it in a Pot, and roaſting the Body on a Spit, and then eating the Fleſh.

They write from Ireland, that ſome Days ago the Gaol at Cavan was broke, and all the Priſoners made their Eſcape.

On the 8th of March Robert Dillon, Eſq; was interred at St. James's Church in Dublin, who was a Gentleman of a good Character and Fortune, and has left many Charities, particularly 400 l. to the Charitable Infirmary on the Inns Key.

The Lord Viſcount Hillsborough is arrived from hence at his Country Seat in the North of Ireland.

A Writ of Summons is paſſing the Great Seal of Ireland, for calling up to the Houſe of Peers of that Kingdom, James Hamilton, Eſq; of Mount-Caſtle in the County of Tyrone, Son and Heir Apparent to James Lord Viſcount Strabane.

We hear that the late Biſhop of Oſſory in Ireland, has, among other Legacies, left 200 l. to Bennet's College in Cambridge, the Place of his Education, of which 50 l. is to be applied to the Repair of the ſaid College, 50 l. to the Uſes of the Library, and the remaining 100 l. to be laid out in the Purchaſe of Lands, the Rents whereof are appropriated by him in a particular Manner, to the promoting of Agriculture upon the Plan of Columella and the Ancients.

Robert Roberts, Eſq; Agent to the Earl of Burlington, is made a Doctor of Civil Law by the Univerſity of Dublin.

The Rev. Dr. Antrobus is inſtalled a Prebendary of St. Michan's Church, in the room of Dr. Jackſon, deceaſed.

Captain Robert Butler, 3d Son to the late Lord Viſcount Lanesborough, is choſe Member of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons for Belturbet, in the room of the preſent Lord Viſcount, called up to the Houſe of Peers.

William Moore, Eſq; Deputy Muſter-Maſter of Ireland, is dead, whoſe Place is in the Gift of the Lord Tullamore, Muſter-Maſter General of that Kingdom.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight died the Lord Dunſany of that Country, 90 Years of Age.

The ſame Day 22 Rioters were committed to Newgate.

Laſt Saturday one Capel a Sailor, was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Dennet, for ſtealing out of the Houſe of Mr. Wilſon a large Quantity of Linnen and other Things of Value.

Yeſterday the Lord Biſhop of Ely, who has been very ill for ſome time at his Palace in Holborn, was judg'd by his Phyſicians to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

On Monday next, ſix Months Off-reckonnings will be iſſued from the Pay-Office at the Horſe-Guards, to his Majeſty's Land Forces, from the 25th of December 1734, to the 24th of June 1735.

And on the Wedneſday following, ſix Months Clearings will be iſſued out from the ſaid Office, to the ſaid Time.

Yeſterday Morning died at her Houſe in St. James's Street, Madam Wright, Relict of the late John Wright of Fulham, Eſq; ſaid to have died worth 3,000 l. per Ann.

The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Bath and Wells, is Dangerouſly ill, at his Houſe at Bath and Wells in the County of Somerſet.

Sir George Markham, Bart. is very ill on the Road from Bath, where he had been for the Benefit of the Waters.

Laſt Saturday, two Men who have been confined in Newgate for ſome Time, for inliſting of Men into Foreign Service, were admitted to Bail, before Col. Williamſon, Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 150 3-4ths to 151 for the Opening. India 176 1-half for the Opening. South Sea 99, Old Annuity 112 to 1-4th for the Opening. New ditto, 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 104. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal-Aſſurance 106. London-Aſſurance 14 for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 5 l. 19 s. to 6 l. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. Prem. 8. Sea Bonds 5 l. 11 s. to 12 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 6 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 5 Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 4 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

WHEREAS a Bill of Indictment for Felony was found by the Grand Jury at the laſt Aſſizes held for the County of Somerſet, againſt Edward Halliday, a Bankrupt, late of Frome in the ſaid County, and the Lord Chief Juſtice Hardwick thereupon iſſued forth his Warrant for apprehending and bringing him to Juſtice: Whoever therefore ſhall apprehend and ſecure the aforeſaid Edward Halliday, ſo that he may be delivered into ſafe Cuſtody, ſhall forthwith receive Forty Pounds as a Reward of Giles Hill, of Remington in the ſaid County, or of Abraham Clavey of Frome, who have at the Requeſt of a conſiderable Number of the ſaid Bankrupt's Creditors publiſhed this, and have under their Hands and Seals a Subſcription for this Purpoſe. As witneſs our Hands this 4th Day of March 1735.

Giles Hill.
Abraham Clavey.

Southampton, March 25th, 1736.

SUNDRY Perſons having found very great Relief in divers Diſtempers by bathing in Salt-Water at this Place laſt Year; for the better Conveniency of both Sexes, Mr. George Roweliffe hath erected two large and commodious Places for Bathing; ſo that either Sex at the ſame Time may privately Bath. Conſtant Attendance is every Day given, and Chairs may be had to carry the Perſons from and to their Lodging.

The only infallible and ſpeedy Cure for the moſt confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moiſt or Dry Kind,

That has been ſold for ſeveral Years by Mr. Parry, in Bear-head Court, Fleet-ſtreet, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; but, ſince his Deceaſe, is ſold now only by Mr. Read, for 5 s. a Pot, with Directions, at his Houſe in White-Fryars.

N. B. You turn injuſt by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and it is the great Corner Houſe in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

AND for all Leprous and other ſtubborn Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only ſure and eaſy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleaſant Electuary, which, after all the uſual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates thoſe inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years ſtanding, ſo as never to return again, accompliſhing that in a few Days, which no other Means can poſſibly perform in many Months, and that with the greateſt Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other ſlight Foulneſſes of the Skin, it compleatly cures almoſt in an Inſtant, without Trouble; and for the worſt Scabbineſs, and moſt grievous Leproſy, may certainly be depended upon as abſolutely infallible, as the Patients themſelves in three Days Time will aſſuredly find.

For the PALSY,

An infallible and ſpeedy Cure, by one intire Medicine, being a moſt pleaſant Chymical Tincture, to be taken in Drops,

WHICH gives inſtant Relief in any Paralytick or Nervous Indiſpoſitions, proceeding from what Cauſe ſoever; and alſo in all Weakneſſes, or Decays of Nature, whether from Old Age, or occaſioned by continued Illneſs of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, ſuch as hard Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is ſorely weakened, and often in a Manner quite ſpoiled.

This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with ſuch ſpecifick Qualities, that it inſtantly enters the Nerves, the principal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralytick Kind, reſtores natural Heat and Strength to a Degree conſiſtent with a good State of Health; and in a very little time perfectly cures all Paralytick Weakneſſes of the longeſt ſtanding; and alſo the ſevereſt or worſt Effects of it either on old or young, ſuch as ſhaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbneſs, or even Deadneſs on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, before this Publication.

As for any Weakneſſes or Decays of Nature, by Age or otherwiſe, this Tincture has not its Equal; it is ſo gentle in Operation, as not to give the leaſt Diſturbance in taking, but in its Effects ſo ſtrong and prevalent, that all Decays or Weakneſſes of Nature, whether Paralytick, Convulſive, or any other Indiſpoſitions attending the Head and Nerves, are inſtantly relieved, and daily mended; ſo as in a very little Time a perfect Cure is accompliſhed.

It is exceeding pleaſant to take, ſafe in Operation, and perfectly agreeable to the Stomach and Palate, greatly helps Digeſtion, cauſes a good Appetite, revives and ſtrengthens the whole Human Frame ſo intirely, as that nothing in the World was ever yet known to come near it, for the ſafe and regular Cure of all Paralytick, Convulſive, or other Nervous Indiſpoſitions.

It is ſold by ſpecial Order of the Author, only at Mrs. Markham's Toyſhop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle.

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